



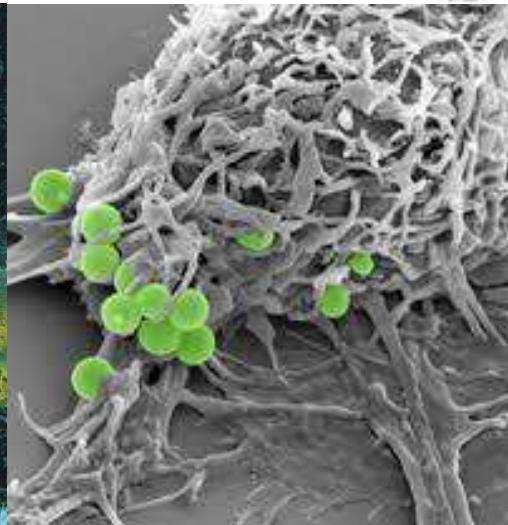
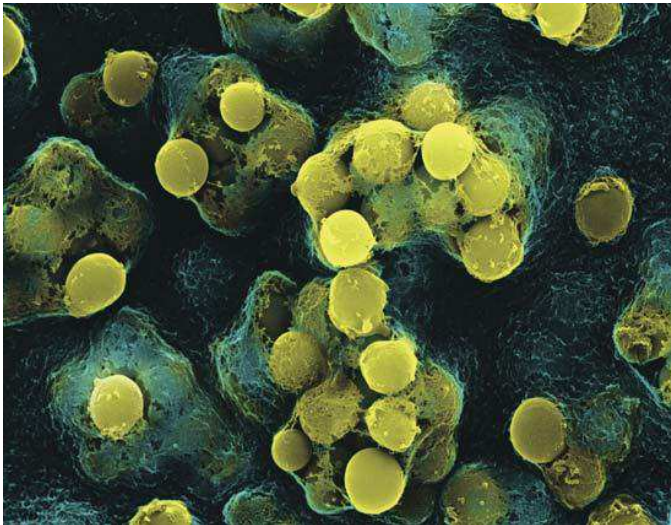
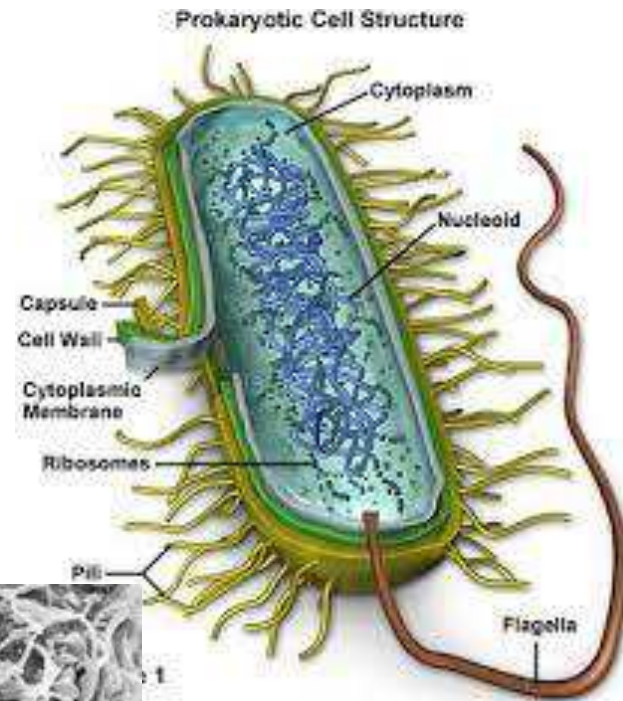
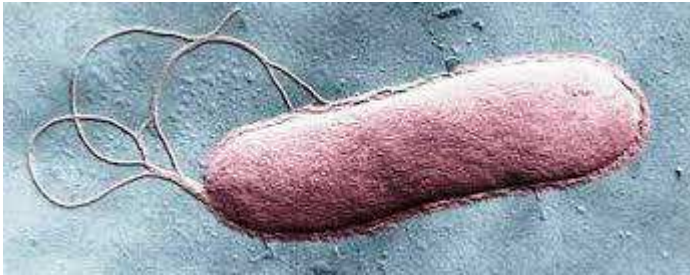
Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences



Hvad er bakterier (MRSA) – bakteriers adfærd

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Professor

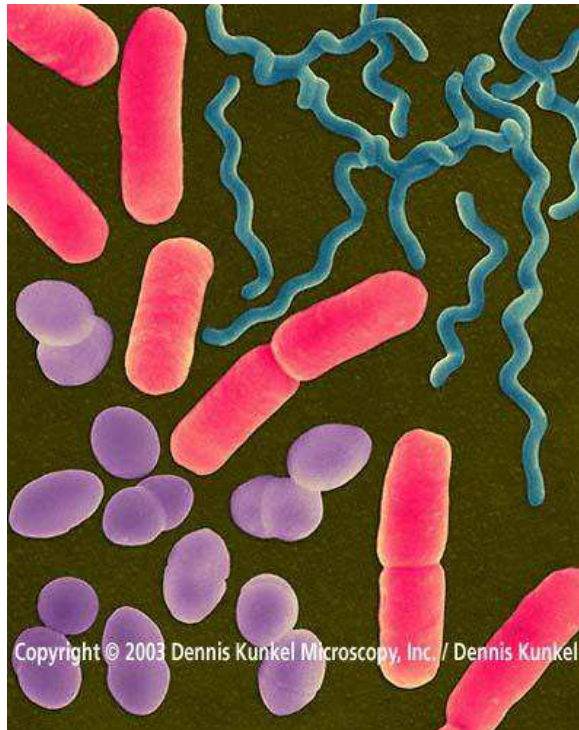
Bakteriecellen



Enorm diversitet

Stavbakterier

- *E. coli*
- *Salmonella*
- *Listeria*



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Kokker

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococcus spp.*

Skrueformede

- *Campylobacter*

Microbiome



Mouth, Pharynx, Respiratory System

Click on a label for



Stomach

Intestines

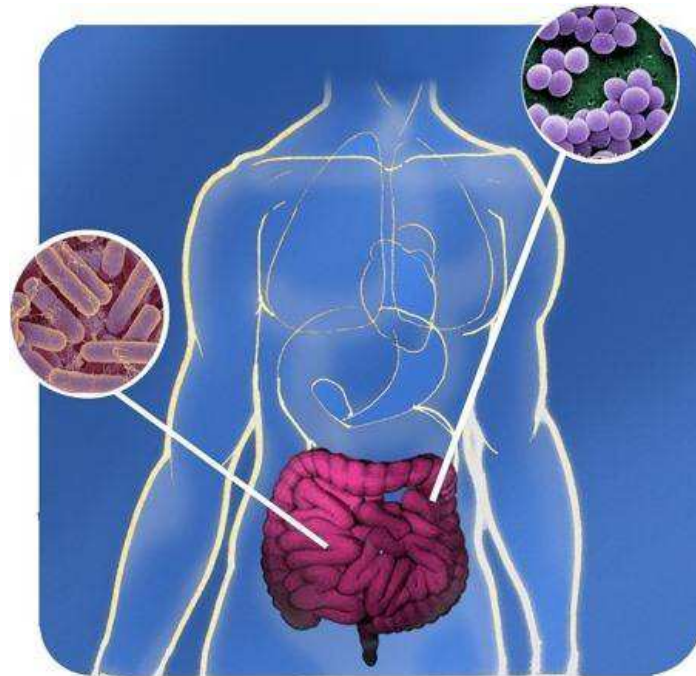
Skin



Ureaplasma

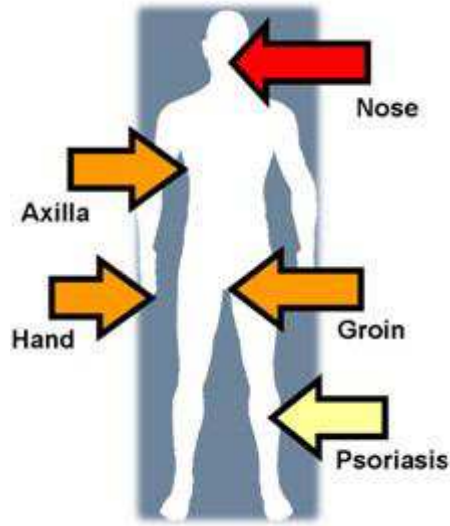


De er MANGE flere end os!



- Antallet af bakterier i mave-tarm kanalen: 100.000.000.000.000.000.000
- Har en afgørende effekt for sundhed, sygdom og allergi

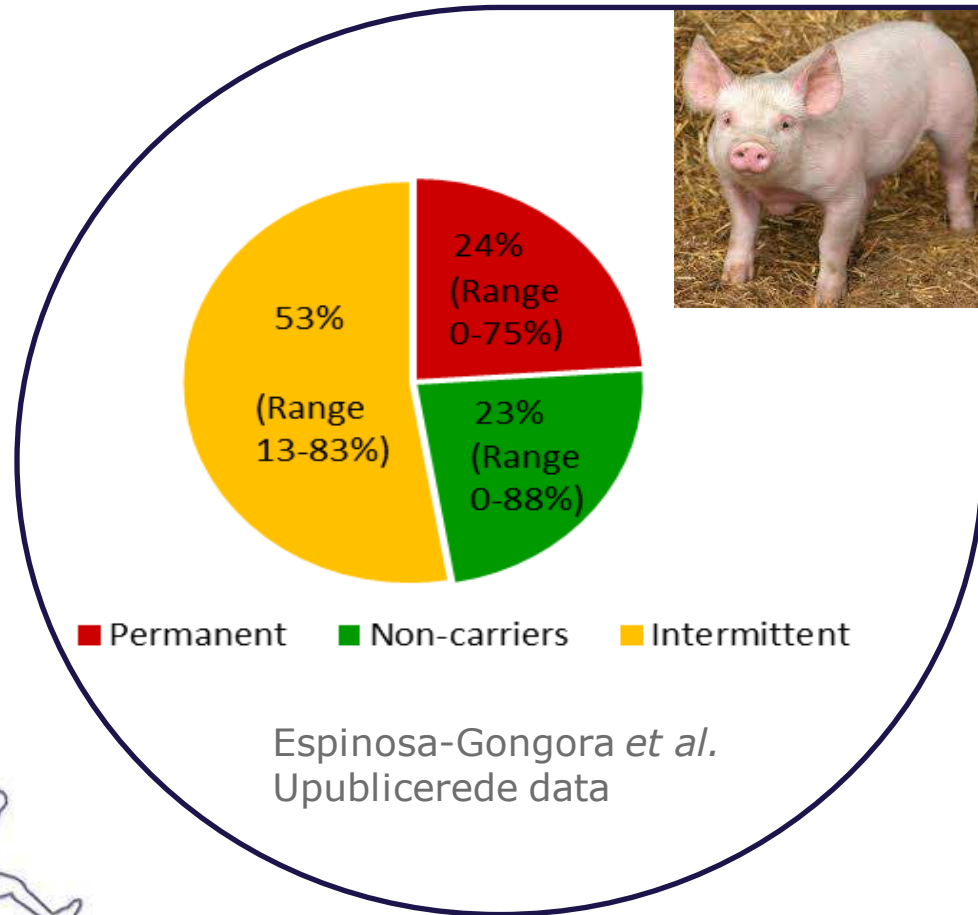
Staphylococcus aureus -normal forekomst humant



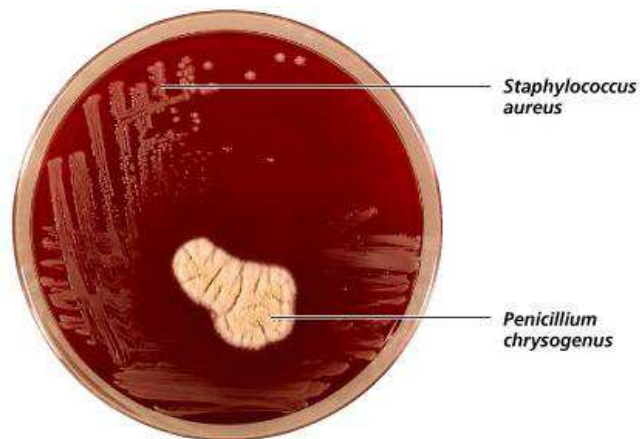
- 20% kroniske bærere
- 60% intermitterende bærere
- 20% sjældent/aldrig koloniseret

Staphylococcus aureus

-normal forekomst grise



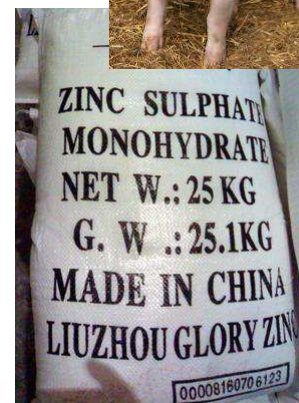
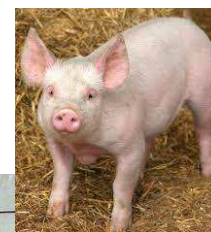
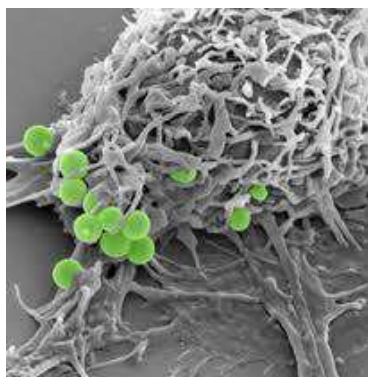
Kampen om overlevelse



Staphylococcus aureus

Penicillium chrysogenum

- 20% kroniske bærere
- 60% intermitterende bærere
- 20% sjældent/aldrig koloniseret



Konklusioner

- Mennesker og dyr er naturligt koloniseret med en række forskellige mikroorganismer
- Staphylococcus aureus er normalt forekommende hos en stor andel af mennesker og dyr f.eks. grise
- Forekomsten hos det enkelte individ afhænger af en række faktorer, hvoraf nogle kan kontrolleres
 - Den enkelte bakteries evne til at kolonisere/smitte
 - Selektionspresset (f.eks. Zn, antibiotika, andre bakterier)
 - Det enkelte individs modtagelighed for smitte

